MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

Amnoements To-day. Casina—The Little Dake. SP. M.
Eden Musee—Course, Sc. 21 A. M. to 11 P. M.
E. and Opera B consent-position, S.P. M.
E. and Opera B consent-position, S.P. M.
Endison Square Theories—No Bissons, S.35 P. M.
Bisson Morris Theories—No Bissons, S.35 P. M.
Bisson Morris Theories—The Stree King. SP. M. W. times! Theatre—Only a Miner's Daughter. s.P. M. Rible's Gordon—The bevon Ravens. P. M. N. W. Commedy Theatre—A Security III, s.P. M. Park I heater, Branklyn—The Philosof New York, s.P. M. Prople's I beuter vileria. Il'. M. Rior Theatre-Sichs, S.P. M.
Thraitre Comfigure Investigation, S.P. M.
Union Square Theatre-Greeks, S.P. M.
Ed Avenue Theatre-Firtheston, S.P. M.
Edih Spect Theatre-Firthe Fortune, S.P. M. Stor Theater-Sicha AP. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month..... SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... WERKLY, Per Year.
THE SUN, New York City. The regular circulation of THE SUR for the week ending Aug. 30, 1884, was: 141.845 Thursday 120.716 Friday 118.10 Saturday 118.050 Weekly:

Vermout.

Total for the week

The State election in Vermont takes place to-morrow, and, while there is no doubt that the State will be Republican, there is one point of extraordinary interest about it.

By the universal consent of everybody, this is the duliest campaign that ever was known in Vermont as it is everywhere else. There is no enthusiasm among the Republicans or among the Democrats. Neither party has had any money even for ordinary campaign expenses, and the methods of stirring men's minds late excitement which have always been employed hitherto are now almost entirely wanting.

The natural result of this condition is that fewer voters will go to the polls and fewer votes will be east than is usually the case For instance, in the September election of 1830 the Republican candidate for Governor had 47,848 votes, the Democratic candidate 21,245, and the Greenback candidate 1,578; and in the Presidential election which followed Gen. GAR-FIELD had 45,567, Gen. HANCOCK 18,316, and Mr. WEAVER, 215. According to these figures the State election in September is a subject of a great deal more interest in Vermont than the Presidential election in November. The reason for this is that Vermont is the first among the Northern States to hold its State election, and in a Presidential year each party has always put forth a great effort to make a good showing in September as an evidence of what it is going to do on the great scale two months afterward. Later, however, when the Presidential election comes on, the question being entirely settled so far as Vermont is concerned, they leave the voters to their own impulses and spend neither money nor strength in the endeavor to bring out an extraordinary number of them. Thus in the State election of 1880, as we have seen, 70,671 votes were put into the ballot boxes, and in the following Presidential election only 65,098. In the last State election which was held, that of 1882, only 51,840 votes were east; but then there was nothing to stimulate the voters to any special

exertions. It will be most interesting to compare the figures of to-morrow's election with those which we have given above. Will the total vote approach that preceding the Presidential election of 1880? We think not. We have no idea that it can come anywhere near it. The universal indifference and coldness in both parties must result in an unusual number of citizens staying at home and not voting at all. But from which party will these stay-athome citizens be mostly taken? Will the Republicans or the Democrats suffer a greater loss from this cause? Probably it will be the Republicans.

This is the chief point of interest in this

The Doubts of Mr. Hendricks. It appears that Mr. HENDRICKS is determined to share with the country all the information which he possesses in regard to the public and private worth of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND, his associate on the ticket. The ink was hardly dry on his own letter of acceptance before Mr. HEN-DRICKS Wrote another letter to a friend in Iowa seriously discussing the propriety of withdrawing Mr. CLEVELAND from the canvass, and declaring his opinion that the action of the Convention "cannot now be reconsidered." Since then Mr. HEN-DRICKS has taken the stump in Indiana. In a speech on Saturday evening to his neighpors in Indianapolis, he told them all that he knew about Mr. CLEVELAND, but was careful to warn them against putting too much confidence in his description. His opportunities for judging of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Intellectual qualifications had been limited. He had found him "affable and courteous" and "clear and distinct in his views." Mr. HENDRICKS did not express an opinion as to the intrinsic value of the views. "As far as I could judge in a single conversation," said Mr. HENDRICKS, "I thought him in a marked degree governed in his official life by his con-

victions of duty." Surely, if Mr. CLEVELAND should make a speech to an audience of intelligent Democrats in Albany, or in Buffalo, or anywhere in the United States, he would not find it necessary to draw upon the reminiscences of a single interview in order to tell his hearers what sort of a man he believed Mr. HEN-

DRICKS to be. Then the candidate for Vice-President, after reminding his Indianapolis neighbors that they must expect, as a matter of course to hear criticisms upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S official career, touched once more the delicate question which seems at present to hold the uppermost place in his private calcudar of cases to be decided. The last words of Mr. HENDRICKS's speech were devoted to the Buffalo scandal; and although he still takes comfort in the filusive belief that the election of Mr. CLEVELAND as Sheriff of Eric county in 1870 was in some way a vindleation from charges based on events that occurred four or five yours later, it is very evident that Mr HENDRICKS is not yet prepared to pronounce a definite and final judgment on the facts "In respect to his private life," he said, "we will not accompany his defamers in their Bearch for ground of accusation back of the overwhelming vindication by his neighbors in three political contests of extraordinary

To many impartial observers it may seen that Mr. HENDRICKS, out of respect to the Convention of July, has been struggling hard in August to repress his personal doubts as to the fitness of Mr. CLEVE LAND to be President. If that is the case, his uncertainty is likely to increase in September. The consolation derived by Mr. HENDRICES from his supposition that I New York under two or three months. But

brilliancy and success."

in three political campaigns Mr. CLEVELAND has been practically on trial on the charge of immorality and has been triumphantly acquitted, will soon be denied him. It cannot be long before he must learn that this ground

for hopefulness is purely imaginary.
What will Mr. HENDRICKS do then? Will he take steps on his own account to discover the exact truth about the question that interests him so deeply? If so, does not his course up to this time justify the expectation that he will immediately and frankly communicate to the public the results of his investigation, and then renew his discussion of the propriety of withdrawing Mr. CLEVE-LAND's name from the ticket ?

Marriage and Divorce. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON contributes to the last number of the North American Review a careful and serious argument in favor of liberal divorce. That is a side which has scarcely been presented before since the beginning of the recent agitation of the divorce question, and yet, judging from the laws of most of the States, it is the side taken by the majority of our people.

Mrs. STANTON advocates divorce in the inerest of women, who are the chief sufferers by wretched marriages, and who consequently make up the great majority of the applicants for divorce. "No words," she says, "can de-scribe the infinite outrages to which women are subject in compulsory relations for which the law gives no 'ruiress." "Liberal divorce laws for oppressed wives," she adds.

'are what Canada was for Southern slaves.' But we shall not undertake to follow or combat her argument, the drift of which can easily be inferred from the few words we have quoted from her article. She makes one point, however, which deserves much more attention than it has yet received from those who are now so earnestly discussing the subject of divorce.

The State, says Mrs. STANTON, seemingly views marriage as of inferior importance to all other centracts, and yet, when once made, we are told that marriages must be indissoluble. Other contracts, concerning land, for instance, can be made only by people who are of age and of sound mind. The agreement must be in writing, must be stamped, and recorded. "But a legal marriage, in most of the States, may be contracted between a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve without the consent of parents or guardians, without publication of banns, without witnesses, without even the signature of the parties, the presence of a priest, or of any officer of the State."

That may not be a good argument in favor of divorce, but it does suggest that we need reform in our laws concerning marriage not ess than in those which relate to divorce. A contract so lightly and easily entered into is not likely to be always regarded as a solemn obligation. The demand to be released from t must be frequent and urgent. Undoubtedly if the force of public opinion was not against divorce, if society did not regard it with disfavor, the number of marriages dissolved would be greatly increased, so hastily and unadvisedly are a large part of them contracted.

As we have before said, it seems to us that agitation for the mending of the divorce laws should rightly be accompanied, if not preceded, by efforts for the improvement of the marriage laws.

Will China Issue Letters of Marque

There are as yet no signs that the success attending the French operations at Foo-Chow has shaken the ascendancy of the war party at Pekin. But if the contest is proonged, we may be sure that China will negect no available means of harassing her opponent. The Chinese Government has shrewd foreign advisers, and they have loubtless pointed out that it has the power to strike a formidable blow trainst the commerce of its enemy It has an indisputable right to issue letters of marque and reprisal; and just now, when times are dull, adventurous and daring seamen of English or Yankee stock would perhaps eagerly accept a Chinese commission and try the privateering business. This is an expedient of which little has been said in London or in New York, but

must have been thought of in I China has never acceded to the compact abolishing privateering which was entered into by the European powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856. That covenant, of course, is blading only on the parties making it, and can no more tie the hands of the Chinese than of the American Government, which also repudiated a scheme cunningly devised to paralyze the weak naval powers. At this moment China is as fully authorized by international law to issue letters of marque as France was before she assente to the Treaty of Paris. Indeed, as against her present antagonist. France herself is of course at liberty to employ her old resource of privateering, which she often used effeetively against perfidious Albion. But already the Pekin Government has taken measures to put most of its merchant steamers under a neutral flag, and there are now few valuable Chinese vessels affoat. Privateering, therefore, is a weapon which in the present contest, as in our war of 1812

against Great Britain, can only cut one way

Under these circumstances China will proba-

bly profit by the American example. It may be said that, admitting the willing ness of English or American seamen to take service under the Chinese flag, the brevity of modern wars renders the privateering business more hazardous than profitable. But the lesson of European conflicts with China is that, as long as Pekin is unharmed, the central Government is but little weakened or dismayed by blows dealt at the extremities of the empire. On the other hand, so strongly have the approaches to the capital been fortified since 1859, that France would now require an army of 50,000 men to attempt an inland expedition with any prospect of the former success. Unless, therefore, the French Cabinet should consent to abitration-and this it has hitherto rejectedthe duration of the existing contest will, in all likelihood, be measured by the power of the war party to maintain preponderance at the Chinese court. At present the triumph of this party seems complete. Their chief opponent, Lt Hung Chang, has been virtuaity exited to his province of Pechell; the conqueror of Kashgar, Gen. Tso, has been put in command of the levies in the south, and another advocate of inflexible re-

sistance has been intrusted with all the re-

maining military resources of the country.

When we bear in mind, besides these facts,

gram to Russell & Co. would insure the

immediate despatch of the necessary papers,

these could not be delivered in London or

that time would light on China's side, because it will be almost impracticable to continue the bombardment of the treaty ports without jeoparding the ilves and property of Englishmen, we must see strong reason for believing that the resistance offered by the Middle Kingdom to aggression will be stubbornly protracted. Are there not, however, it may be asked, grave practical difficulties in the way of obtaining and turning to account a Chinese letter of marque? Assuming that a tele

China has long been on the brink of hostilities with France, and who can say that the Pekin Government, foreseeing the contingency of war, has not delegated to its Ministers at London, Berlin, and Washington the power of commissioning privateers That is a precaution which in times past has often been taken by the United States and

other countries. We need not say that, if a British subject or an American citizen should accept a Chinese letter of marque, he could not openly fit out a privateer in the ports of his own country. Whatever he did would be done at his per sonal risk, and not only would be have to forego the protection of his own Government, but he might have to act in defiance of its mandates, since, in the present state of the imbroglio, both England and the United States would un doubtedly, if called upon, put forth the usual proclamation of neutrality. This means that an English or American privateersman sailing under the Chinese flag would have to declare himself a Chinese sublect. He would have to enter the Chinese service, just as many American officers entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt and as both Americans and Englishmen served the Pekin Government during the Taeping rebellion.

Whether steps have been taken by the Chinese authorities to carry out this species of maritime reprisal we have no means of knowing. Whether, again, men willing to embark in privateering under the Chinese flag are to be found in English and American ports could only be determined by experiment. We have drawn attention to the subject because it is an interesting feature of the situation, and because it is unlikely that the chance of avenging the devastation of Foo-Chow on the rich merchant navy which under French colors traverses the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans will long be overlooked.

In the curious note here printed a corre spondent makes a request with which we cannot comply:

"To the Epiron or the Sex-Sir: I enclose cutting from the Christian Heraid. I wish you giants of the daily press would teach these religious editors to mind their own business and let politics alone. Yours re opectfully. "OLD TIME DENOCRAT."

The article in the Christian Herald which our friend regards as outside of the province of a religious newspaper begins in this way

"The CLEVELAND scandal, which has occupied so much enace in the columns of the daily press during the pas two weeks, appeared to us a matter so serious to the candidacy of Gov. CLEVELAND that an unequivocal demai of the charge might be expected. We therefore re frained from mentioning a matter which might provi nothing more than a campaign slander. Now, how ever, that the papers which are advocating Gov. CLEVE LASD's election are not denying the truth of the charges but are representing them as venial, it is right to la them before our readers, that they may judge for themselves.

After reciting the facts in the Maria Hal-PIN case, as admitted by Mr. CLEVELAND's defenders and apologists, the Christian Herald goes on to say:

"The manner in which the press is dealing with the harges cannot be too deeply regretted. The tendency is to make light of them, to represent such practices a common, and to dwell upon the fact that the faults of the Democratic candidate would be less prejudicial to the national welfare than those of the Republican caudidate. That mode of dealing with the subject is unsal isfactory. The people have their own estimate of the importance of the acts alleged. The candidate's cause would be better served by showing that the charges are false, or that Mr. CLEVELAND has repented, for reason

Far from being impertment, or uncalled for, or foreign to the duties of the editor of a religious journal, these remarks seem to us to be appropriate, necessary, and directly in the line of duty.

Is not a religious newspaper minding its business when it is maintaining the principles of morality and insisting on their practical application? Instead of agreeing with our correspondent, we are of the opinion that such a journal as the Christian Herald would indeed be recreant to duty if it failed to resist with all of its power every attempt to slience the protests of conscience for the sake of temporary convenience, in politics or in the other affairs of life.

It is reported that the Hon. GEORGE F. EDcampaign fund. His deep, abiding affection for BLAINE is well known. In Washington he was too sick to speak at a BLAINE ratification meeting, and he hasn't said and won't say word for him in Vermont. From all that could be discovered from the only speech which Ep-MUNDs has condescended to make during the canvass in Vermont, JOHN C. FREMONT might be the candidate of the Republican party this year, for there was not a word about BLAINE in the speech. Brother BLAINE has tolerably clear perceptive faculties, and is no doubt fully aware of the debt he is under to the Vermont Senator. The telephone case which now keeps Mr. EDMUNDS so busy that he really has no time for politics must be very interesting.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury is undoubtedly right in his refusal to approve a \$500,000 set of plans for a public building for which Congress has appropriated less than

It is the duty of department officers to execute the laws already passed by Congress, not to lend aid and sanction to schemes for forcing Congress into further votes of money in the

Mr. Coon begins well.

The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS of New Mexico likely to prove a dismiss tablify as manager of a national contest.—St. Louis Republican.

He may prove a failure. He cannot prove a lismal failure. Dismal is an adjective that travels with the noun ELEINS under no circumstances whatever.

The first of the September elections occurs to-day. Arkansas is to choose State officers and a Legislature, besides voting upon an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the levy of any tax or the appropriation by the Legislature of any money, to pay sundry specified levee and ratirond bonds. But this State election, like the one in Alabama four weeks ago, has never been expected to furnish the for the Presidential election. As with Alabams, the election of Congressmen in Arkansas does not occur until Nov. 4, thus making o-day's contest in no respect national. Indeed, the August election of BLACK Dog over STRIKE AXE, as chief of the Osages, was about as valuable a prognostication of the Presiden tial contest as the Alabama election, and little or nothing more will be expected of the Arkansas election. The same thing cannot be said of to-morrow's election in Vermont and next Monday's in Maine.

The rage for polar adventure seems to be unconquerable. Its devotees, instead of being annulled by the horrors which befell the ex seditions of DE Long and GREELY, actually find a fascination in them. Before the memory of the tragedy of the Lona Dolta became dim Russian officers proposed an Arctic expedition to proceed northward by sledges from the New Siberian Islands—in other words, to pass over the region which DE Long traversed on his retreat, and whose infinite obstacles in the nature of the ice his journal records. Now the Russian Minister of Marine suggests that partios shall start from Jeannette Island on foot leaving depots of provisions in the rear. Sev eral of the GREELY survivors are said to be will ing to go back to the frozen North, though one might suppose that what they have been through would haunt them in dreams. MEL-

VILLE, the survivor of three expeditions, who felt the terrors of the Jeannette retreat and has so lately witnessed those of Cape Sabine, is Mr. Coon Interferes with a Plan for United said to have already obtained the promise of subscriptions for an expedition to start in the

is uncontrollable, at least henceforth the Government can resolutely refrain from taking official part in it, leaving private enterprise t assume the responsibility of the suffering, the deaths, and the years of anxiety.

Josef Land. If this rage for Arctic exploration

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR UNION AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: though more than two months are to intervene before the Presidential election, the platforms and candidates are fully before the people, well understood and canvassed, and, unless there is a great change (no reason to expect it), the result is inevitable, and the nominees of the Democratic party are disastrously defeated. And worse than all with the defeat of the President and Vice-President, in all human probability, will go the loss of the House of Representatives and the continued loss of the Senate of the United States.

It is of little importance who sounds this note of alarm and raises this signal of danger. It were better that the utterance and act should remain strictly impersonal. It is enough for those to whom it is addressed to know that it comes from an old man, an old farmer, an old politician, if not an old statesman-one who has ever adhered to the Democratic party when it had cohesion, but who is now compelled to add, more in sorrow than in anger, that he cannot support his party as the issue stands, either in its platform or candidates.

Can these be changed? They can! How? Not

by this or that writer, nor by this or that paper, but by the organs and candidates of the Democratic party themselves. Can it be done without any insurmountable difficulty or injustice? It can! Fortunately, the very instrumentalities that caused the sad mistake we are suffering under can make the correction. Out of the very nottle danger may yet be plucked the flower safety. The electoral tickets can stand intact, the National Democratic Committee likewise. That committee is empowered to fill vacancies. Let the candidates nominated by the Democratic National Convention magnaulmously say to the committee that the party is evidently dissatisfied and divided, and that success can be better assured by a change of candidates. Let that be done!

The very Convention that nominated Groves Cleveland for President unanimously resolved that its first choice was and is Samuel J. Tilden. Now let the National Committee say to that great statesman and patriot that the public exigencies require and demand that he should reconsider his declination and make the self-sacrifice of personal comfort that it would require to serve his country as its Chief Magistrate for the next four years. If it be the will of God that he should die in the service. then it were still only God's will and the voice of the people. Let this be done and the voting would be simply a matter of form. Gen. Butler and his friends would acquiesce as a matter of course.

If it may possibly be found that Mr. Tilden, under the circumstances, would peremptorily refuse to be a candidate, or to qualify if elected a thing not to be believed—then we should still have Hendricks, with the issue of 1876. Or if not that, then-just as well-Gen. Butler, who had and had accepted the candidacy of several powerful organizations before the Chicago Convention. There should be no false pride, false delicacy, or, indeed, any mere personal consideration, in the case. All should be merged in the one supreme stake—that the public welfare demands a change of administration, and that t can be secured only by self-abnegation and devotion to the common weal.

The writer of this has no hatred or hostility toward Mr. Cleveland. It would be no reflection upon that gentleman if he would say that in his own judgment his nomination was not the best that could be made, and that it would be better to substitute the name of Mr. Tilden, or if that were impracticable, then Gov. Hendricks or Gen. Butler. Such an act would make Mr. Cleveland one of the most popular politicians in the country-most likely secure his reelection as Governor, and possibly his ultimate accession to the Presidency, after he has lived down and been forgiven his human errors, and lived up to the higher life that is within the reach of all who would attain thereunto.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 30. PRO PATRIA.

Why Gen. Butler Beelined to be Fensted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want to call the attention of the soldiers to something that Gen. Butler said several years ago. when he was not a candidate for Congress of for Governor, or for President. Just after he was recalled from New Orleans, Gen. Butter was tendered a public dinner by the merchants of New York. He declined the honor. These were his reasons:

I too well know the revulsion of feeling with which the socitive in the field, occupying the trenches, paoing the sentinel's weary path in the blazing heat, or watch-ing from his cold bivouse the stars shut out by the renching cloud, hears of feasing and merry making at home by those who ought to bear his hardships with im, and the bitterness with which he speaks of those who, thus engaged, are wearing his uniform. Upon the corching sand, and under the brain-trying sun of the dulf coast, I have too much shared that feeling to add one pang however slight, to the discomfort which my fellow soldiers suffer, doing the duties of the camp and held, by my own not while separated momentarily from them by the extrensies of the public service.

I salute THE SUN for its brave adherence to the principles of true Demogracy, and propose to vote for the man who never yet forsook NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 80. those principles.

The Wasing Portunes of Makone

WASHINGTON, Aug. 81.-Senator Mahone is engaged in a bitter fight with some of his former lieuten ints, headed by Gov. Cameron and Senator Riddleberger But the hardest blow Mahone received in this campaign was the refusal of the National Republican Committee to advance him \$100,000 upon the promise of carrying five or six Congressional districts in Virginia. Elkim could not see with Mahone's eyes, and he had not a hundred thousand to invest in the proposed way, even if they had perfectly agreed. The collapse of the bank in Mahone's own town, and the exposure of his personal connection with it, will operate seriously against him in the coming election

The Action of the New Haven Butler Club. To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: The renort of the meeting of the Butler Central Club in New Haven on Friday evening, as published in a New Havet newspaper, needs explanation. It had been reported members of the club that the call to hold a Congress claimed, and justly so, that it was out of place to hold the Congress Convention before the State Convention the Congress Convention before the State Convention. If was also claimed that the proposition came from men who were working in the interest of Mr. Cleveland and the so-called Democratic party, and that the callers of that Convention were deceived by would-be traitors. The least way to avoid mistakes in the future is to have nothing to do positically with a man unless he is openly and outspoken in favor of the Butler movement.

President of the Butler Central Campaign Clab.

A CHECK TO MERNEAPOETS.

Expenditure on the New Court Be WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- Congress appropriated \$175,000 to build a United States Court autumn of next year, to go by way of Franz House at Minneapolis. Subsequently the appropriation was increased to \$190,000. The ground was purchased. Then the architect, in response to the wishes and large ideas of the people of Minneapolis, prepared a plan that of the trip. This ferry makes two trips each would cost half a million of dollars and presented it to the acting Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Coon, for approval. That official declined

to give his approval. He took the ground that the plan of the building should be kept within the \$190,000 appropriated by Congress, and, with a refreshing energy and promptness, but his foot down. The citizens of Minneapolis. with large ideas of what would be the proper thing for their progressive city, and with de-cidedly loose ideas regarding the expenditure of the public money and legislation by Conor are public money and legislation by Congress, protested. The acting Secretary sought the opinion of Solicitor of the Treasury Nell. That officer unbesitatingly decided that the second appropriation only extended the limit to \$190,000, and did not as the citizens of Minneapolis contended, leave it without limit. Then Minneapolis appeared to the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster is taking time to consider the question. It is naturally supposed

Then Minneapolis appeared to the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster is taking time to consider the question. It is naturally supposed that the law officer of the Government will not hold that the second appropriation leaves the cost without limit, and that It is competent for the Supervising Architect togo ahead and cominit the Government to an expenditure three times the sum appropriated, thus leaving Congress to appropriate the additional amount, or by abandoning the work practically loss what has already been appropriated.

Obtaining smail appropriations and laying plans involving larger expenditures in the future, is one of the ways of the Building Ring. There are a number of cases similar to that of the Minneapolis Court House. The Minneapolis court House. The Minneapolis people, instead of snying frankly to the Committee on Appropriations that they wanted half a million, asked for a smailer sum, and then went ahead on a half-million plan, expecting to compet future Congresses to sanction the proceeding. They did not count on encountering opposition on the part of Acting Secretary Coon. They longe their expectations now with Attorney-General Brewster. An interest is felt in his action outside of Minneapolis.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

The Bine Hen's Cuickens Not Likely to Get in a Flutter this Fall.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 30.-Delaware will elect in November a Congressman and a State Legislature and vote upon a constitutional amend-ment intended to remedy, after a far from satisfactory fashion, the present unjust system of legislative representation that gives the sparsely populated counties of Kent and Sussex each equal representation with the rich and populous northern county of New Castle. The Damocrats will easily elect their Legislative and Congress ticket, for the Republicans have never recovered from the disgraceful campaign of 1882, when the notorious Dick Harrington was made the head of that party as Chairman of the State Central Committee. The constitutional amendment however is in some uncertainty, for the Republicans oppose it as an insufficient reform, and many lower county Democrats will vote against even so slight a

Democrats will vote against even so slight a measure of justice to New Castle county. The last Delaware Legislature had but a single Republican member, and as hot term has expired, the probability is that the body to be chosen this year will be solidly Democratic. The temperance people will run a ticket and make an active canvass, but in vain.

In accordance with an ancient custom in Delaware, Charles B. Lore, the present Democratic Congressman, will be renominated. The Republicans, who will go through the form of nominating a candidate for Congress are wavering among Jacob Moore, the Sussex county lawyer: C. F. Richards, also a lawyer of that county, and Job H. Jackson, the Wilmington car and ship builder. Neither party has yet chosen Presidential electors, nor has the time of either State Convention been fixed.

Dick Harrington is politically dead. He will not be recognized by the Republican managers. The Stalwarts are not entiusiastic for Biance, as they know that his election would transfer Federal patronage from their own hands to those of their party enemies, but in New Castle county the two factions canve sufficiently sunk their emity to make George W. Stone, a Blaine man, President of the County Committee, and ex-Marshal Dunn a Stalwart. Vice-President. Blaine will probably get all the Revublican votes that are out, and Cleveland will not be cut in the lower counties. In Wilmington, however, an Irish Land Leaguer of local prominence has declared against the New York Governor as an enemy of the people, and he may be able to carry with him some of his brothren.

The Plan of Fusion Explained.

From the Chicago Times. The plan of "fusing minorities" is a device ntended to enable the elector to look toward two or three different Presidential candidates at the same time Nevertheless, at the basis of it is the same principle of ustice that is at the foundation of proportional repre-entation, and if the Presidential electors (so called) were representatives of popular opinion, as Congress nen are supposed to be, it would have great claims t

general public approval.

It is not a proposition to present a mixed list of electoral candidates - a certain number taken from each of deavored to defraud every other member. Though miporities are generally loud and vehement in proclaiming the superiority of their virtue and morality, yet wher two or three of them enter into alicance against a wicker majority, the unregenerate are liable to be shocked by the victousness of their efforts to cheat each other. Though Butler calls his device a fusion of minorities, t is not of the character of an alliance or confederation.

The Butler men say to the Blame minority in Alabania for example: We will cast our votes for the candidates for Presidential electors you have named, upon the agreed condition that if they shall be elected by the inited votes of the contracting minorities, they shall distribute their votes among the Presidential candidates of the several minorities in the pool in proportion to the number of votes contributed by each. In Alabama will be chosen ten electors. If they should be chosen by 100.00) votes, and of that number the followers of the plumed knight should contribute 60.000 and the follow-ers of the knight of the different axes of vision should contribute 40,000, then in the Electoral College six votes ould be given for Mr. Blaine and four for Mr. Butler Of course, the plan need not be restricted to two minorities. In Kansas, for example, Butler's two parties. Cleveland's party, and St. John's party may form i pool with a great probability that the united strength of these initiarities would constitute the electoral majority. In Kansas nine electors will be chosen. Suppose that the whole number of votes given for them should be 120,000, of which the Cleveland section should contrib ate 66,000, the Butler section 40,000, and the St. John ection 14,00; according to the Butler plan, then, the Presidential votes of Kansas would be distributed thus Develond.....

And the Blains party, though they should cast 119,000 rotes, would have, unluckily, no voice whatever in the Kansas Presidential college. Mr. Butler's plan has a substantial basis of equity, but its equitableness does not extend to any party or group of electors but those that enter the pool

How would be ascertained the number of votes con tributed by each of the contracting parties? Nothing could be easier, breaser the plan contemplates that the names of the Presidential candidates shall be printed on the voting papers. To a-certain the proportion or share of each party in the coellion, it will only be necessary the coalition, it will only be necessary

to count the voting papers.

But what guarantee will the share owners have that the dividends will be declared and delivered agreeding to the agreement? In contemplation of law, the Presi-dential elector is what the term imports, an elector, free to elect, and in truth required to elect, upon his own sitividual will; not a service tool, instrument, or uten sil to register an election or execute a bargain made by other parties. What assurance can the parties to such a dicker have that the Presidential electors will abdicate their legal office and transform themselves into mere instruments of political traders? They would have exactly the same guarantee that is

possessed by Cleveland voters that their own electors will be faithful to their mandato. The electors would be bound in homor to carry out the terms of fasion, as they now are to vote for their party nomines, and any attempt to break faith would brand them with infamy

Pive-cent Cabs Wanted on Chambers Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A system

of five-cent cabs should be established between Chan pers street and West Broadway (where there is a status bers street and West Broadway (where there is a station of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad), and the entrance to the Broaklyh Bredge and terminus of the City ital to the Broaklyh Bredge and terminus of the City ital to the control of the sattence of railroad system, cundificult to tget from the bridge to the elevate of railroad on the west side without an inconvenient wais. This will not only connect the elevated but all the west-side horse-car lines. With the centre for the trip many would avail themselves of one of these cate.

New York, Aug. 20.

He Enjoys Butler's Speeches. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am glad

you are publishing in full Gen. Butler's spwhich are the most interesting and profitable reading of which are the most interesting and prohiable reading of
the campaign. He is tearling the people some facts
which they will do well to contemplate and act pan
His seddress to farmers in Pennsylvania was capital. I
would be disposed to vote for him if I uight test in H
duty to vote for St. John.

A clorical friend, who says that his "calling
and his convertions" fortidd him to vote for Creveland,
him from supporting for Blaine, asks use. What shall
duty to vote for St. John.

3. B. Rasica.

You must either
vote for St. John or "taxe to the woods."

MR. BLAINE'S SUMMER RETREAT.

Attractions and Peculiarities of Bar Harbor -A Lavers' Paradise.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29 .- Mr. Blaine could not have selected a place more out of the way of general travel. Mt. Desert Island is a day's ride from Boston. The railroad carries one within eleven miles of Bar Harbor, A small steamer ferry is used for the remainder day, one in the morning and one at 8 o'clock in the evening. This last trip is nearly niways made at this time of year in a thick fog. Bar Harbor fairly swarms with pleasure yachts. It is only a question of time when there will be

a disastrous collision in the Bar Harbor waters. Mr. Blaine's cottage has been described as very wonderful house, remarkable for its size and beauty. The reverse is true. The cottage is a very plain one. Its rooms are of ordinary size, while it is not much more than large enough to accommodate the members of the Biaine family. The cottage is one of the plainest upon the Island. It is a dark, dingy green in color. The only spot of other color in the dull front of the cottage is the red-striped awning stretched at the corner of the south verands. The cottage was rented furnished. A few

stretched at the corner of the south veranda. The cottage was rented furnished. A few things from their Washington house, in the way of books, rugs, and pictures, relieve the plainness of the Interior.

Not many political visitors come to Bar Harbor except the managers of the State canvass, who are summoned here from time to time.

The great majority of the visitors at this place are young reople. They come here from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The two latter cities send the greater number of visitors.

There is no beach, no surf, and no bathing at Bar Harbor. The island is mountainous, abounding in drives. When you snift the sait air you realize you are at the seashore, otherwise you would lancy you were in the mountains with a few blue lakes in sight.

Fogs sweep down here from the Bay of Fundy, so that a clear day in August is a rare thing. Bar Harbor has become a very fashionable resort for Eastern people. It is as well patronized a seashore resort as any upon the Atiantic coast. Yet there is not a single hotel upon the island in the hands of outside people. The islanders, a primitive people, still control everything upon the island, and manage the hotels, or rather, let the hotels manage themselves. At the Rodicks, the largest hotel, there are no boil boys. People who stop at this house sometimes get lost from the books and remain there for weeks without any bill boing given them. A New York gentleman who knew a friend of his was at Rodicks called at the hotel and the dred to find his friend. The management swore he was not in the hotel and had never been there. Yet the man was soon found after persistent search in one of the most comfortable rooms in the house. The guests in must of the hotels have to wait upon themselves.

The amusements here are buckboard riding in the mountain and canoe riding upon the bay. The indians have taught enough young men to paddle canoes to build up quite a trade.

The annusements here are buckboard riding in the mountsin and canoe riding upon the bay. The indians nave taught enough young men to paddie canoes to build up quite a trade. The canoes are birch-bark. They are very cranky, and it is a wonder, from the way they are bandled, that some one is not drowned every day.

The thoughtful proprietors of the canoe lines have taken off all the small ones, leaving only the largest and broadest bottomed ones to be used. One owher was worrying yesterday about the carclessness of the young men. Said he: "Some one will be drowned yet. I just worry myself gray every day over it."

What a kind-hearted man! I thought.
But he added before my admiration became too marked: It would just ruin the canoe trade for the senson to have one of those fools go and get drowned through carclessness."

It is probable that the Bar Harbor matrimonial market is in a more flourishing condition than that of any other of the summer watering places. There is very little in the way of ordinary conventional amusements here. Desperate filtrations are the order of the day. The result is many marriages. You cannot go anywhere on the island without stumbling upon a business pair of lovers. Visit the most barren of the island without stumbling upon a business pair of lovers. Visit the most barren of the islands and you will flad lovers packed away in every song corner. They reseat the intrusion of mere tourists with the most savage of looks. If you are not another pair of lovers you retire at once and go and drown yourself if you wish to escape the sight of too much inspiness.

The other day an expert canoelst padded us over to a remote island six miles from the village across a choppy sea against a stiff, cold head wind. Said he: "I will show you an interesting cove unon one of the porcupine islands. I can paddle into it, but I won't, as it is dangerous."

teresting cove upon one of the porcupine islands. I can paddle into it, but I won't, as it is dangerous."

As he paddled by the mouth of the cove he painsed to point out its beauties. I turned and met the frowning giance of the inevitable lover, who had his sweetheart in the stern of a small cockleshell boat dancing upon the black waves atmost against the red-gray rocks, any one of whose sharp points would have sunk the boat in a moment.

This cove has a great fascination for lovers. Two were very near losing their lives in it a few weeks ano. Their cance struck upon the rocks just as they reached the inside limit and they escaned with difficulty to the narrow beach at the back of the cove, dry only at low tide. The lover had one match. It did not fail him. With it he made a fire of his cance and attracted help with its light before the tide rose. The young men, who flock to the island in greater numbers than to any other of the resorts, wear very peculiar and occasionally pic-

The young men, who flock to the island in greater numbers than to any other of the resorts, wenr very pseudiar and occasionally picturesque garments. The average outdoor costumes of the young men are very ugly, and in most instances silly, in the frantic attempts to imitate English country dress. People who favor the return to knickerbockers would soon give up the idea if they were to spend any time here. Three-fourths of the young men who are here wear them. The result is more amusing than tasteful. Perhaps out of the several thousand young men here a half dozen have legs that are shapely and well formed.

Property here is very high. Ordinary cottage lots sell at free \$6,000 to \$10,000. An island in front of Bar Harber, worth about \$50 for agricultural purposes, is held for \$200,000. Mr. Blaine's coming here has helded values. If some outside man should come here and give visitors the rermanent luxury of a modern hotel there would be more sense in the craze over this place. There is a mysterious fascination about the island to the average visitor. There is no fishing excent for flounders and sculpins off from the docks. The fogs obscure the days and sook the island like rain at night, Yet nearly every one who comes stays on and on without carring for much in the way of

sculings off from the docks. The fogs obscure the days and sonk the island like rain at night. Yet nearly every one who comes stays on and on without caring for much in the way of diversion.

Mr. Blaine sought the place as the quietest one in the country, so that he could finish the work upon his book. But he appears to have been affected by the do-nothing air of the place. The work on the book has progressed very slowly. Social calls and the claims of unimportant visitors constantly break in upon his time. It is probable that he could protect himself batter if he were in New York. Here conventionalities are nearly banished, so that Mr. Blaine has but little time for the people he really wants to see.

A Rejoiding Domocrat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was raised in a Democratic family, fed on Democratic milk, and an ready and willing at any time to defend true Democratic principles; but it does seem to me that for the just sixteen years the party has shown a regular mania for slopping over, and a willingness to play into the bands of the Republican party to an extent that is calculated to drive even the most patient members out calculated to drive even the most patient memors out of the field. Nothing for years caused me to reloice as much as your editorial contrasting the letters of the two men. Butter and Cleveland: to see the grand of Sex, with her 1900-0 circulation, show her colors, and fit her editorial voice for Benjamin F. Butter, will be a consention to thousands of dissatisfied and disgusted Democratic.

personation to thousands of dissatished and disgusted Demografic.

Fedjamin F. Butler is both a statesman and a soldier, a man of both views, a friend to the downtrodien, and it letted will be the Fresident of the whole people; and the two will be the fresident of the whole people; and it is a fedjamin from the fresident of the continues of that Concentration, and himself indicated the nominees of that Concentration, and himself is the fresident of the fresiden

A Day at Coney Island. He had been at Coney Island all day and was

rugging to get his boots off.
"I never (hie) go down to the Island," he said to his wife. "and look thir) out over the broad expanse of sea, thout being thir? filled with wonder."
"Filled with what?" she asked.

Wonder! That's a brand of whiskey I never heard of."

Works of Art. They were sitting on the porch of the Grand

Union at Paratoga.
"Are you fond of works of art, Mr. Browner" she asked.
"Very," he replied, gazing at her with undisguised admiration. Too Great a Sacrifice.

From the Somerville Journal.

"Ethelinda Jane," he said, in deep passionate tones, "will you be mile said, in deep passionate tones, "will you be mile," she fattered.
"It set I thench! you loved me," she fattered.
"Live you!" he excuamed whilly "I adore you! I won'd wander this wide world over for your sake."
"Then I will be yours," said the maiden; "but only on me condition."

Then I was a system of the said in a paroxysm of joy;
"What is the condition?" he said in a paroxysm of joy;
"Buse of, name it, and if it was to snatch the burning
am from the cerulean firms ment I would agree to it."
"It is not so difficult as that," she said caimly; "It is
simply this—that you will solem by swear you will never
say after we are married that I can't cook as well as The young man shook his head and departed very sor-rowfully. The sacrifice was too great.

Better Take Butter. From the Boston Herald.

-Notwithstanding the enormous attendance at the Health Exhibition in London, the receipts have, up to the present, only just covered the cost. Profit may now be booked for.

The fish known as "Lafayette," and mewhat rescribing a purge, has appeared this season exact numbers. It derives its name from the foot that

AUNRE IMS.

-Lord Byron sold his manor of Rochdale

n Laucashire at a ludieronsly low sum in 1924 in order

o get money for the Greek cause. It is now of immense

-A Parisian marchioness has taken service in a Marseiller hospital as a nurse for the cholers victims; she is pretty and young, dresses in plain called, and has been very useful. She is fulfilling a vow

made during the illness of one of her children. -A successful attempt has been made to introduce fresh springbok meat from South Africa into England. "It was the most delicions meat" writes a correspondent, "that any of us had ever tasted, being very far superior to English ventson." But that is not

-Japanese magic mirrors are in the market. These are made of fine burnished metal, and when lightly breathed upon disclose geometrical patterns, landscapes, or faces. Their manufacture is a secret, but is believed to consist in welding the pattern in one kind of steel or iron upon a plate of a different kind. One, which reproduced faces, sold at Philadelphia for \$110.

-Wood pavement is to be given up in London, and the old McAdam system restored. The former is said to have not only failed to realize the expected ad-vantages, but has led, according to Prof. Tyndall's re-port, to serious affections of the eyes and lungs; that is, by continual watering, the wood became saturated with street fitth, and then, under the influence of the hot sun, gave forth a pernicious species of dust.

—In costnopolitanism New York takes the

In Costmopolitanism New York Caskes the follow-lend. In clubs, club rooms, and club houses the follow-ing countries are represented: Japan, China, Cochia China, Turkey, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Maisoca, Hus-gary, England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Prussia, Au-tria, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Braz.I., Mexico, Poland, and Cuba. Ne other metropolis approaches this record. -In consequence of threatening letters. the young Viscount Mount Morres, whose father was murd-red in Ireland some years ago, has required close watching, even at Hampton Court. England, where he now lives with his mother. During a recent visit to

Cornwall, Lady Mount Morres caused some astonish

ment by taking attired in weeds, the box seat of the public coach and tooling the four-horse team. -The people of Genoa have already begun o discuss the proper method of celebrating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America. Some are in favor of sending over twelve Genoese sea captains, as typical both of Columbus and Garibalds to debark on the same spot that Columbus first trod. Others favor the shipping over for temporary exhibition in the New World the fine statue of the great navigator which

stands on the plazza di Colombo -A census was recently taken of the swans on the Thames between Southwark bridge and Henley, The total number of swans was 267 and cygnets 63. Of these the Queen claims 17d swans and 46 cygnets, the Vintners' Company 48 swans and 12 cygnets, and the Dyers' Company 43 swans and 5 cygnets. The mandi-bles of the royal birds were marked with a diamond, the Vintners' with two "nicks" and a couple of "V's", and the Dyers' with a single nick and other distinguishing

-Alexandre Dumas, fils, spends very little time in writing down his dramas. After thinking deeply over his subject, studying it, elaborating the scenes and characters in his own mind, he sits down and writes the play straight off, frequently finishing it in two sittings, and in certain cases—in that of "Heloise Palanquet," for instance—he has been known to sit down and not stir till he had finished the play, a four de force which brought on a severe attack of that special mainly known as

-Paris tradesmen begin to utilize science for advertising purposes. A late notice reads: "Tea and coffee contain tannic acid, the essential part of oak and hemlock; milk contains albumen and fibrin in the same manner as firsh and skin. Add milk to coffee and a turbidity ensues, of which each particle is a tannate of fibrin, i. e., an atom of leather. In a lifetime a man thus consumes a hundred pair of boots, but no man could thus consume the elegant and scientific footwear only to be found at 5 Rue de ---."

-A Fiji correspondent writes to an English paper: "Often, while sailing among the South Sea Islands, I have passed flocks of birds, principally terns and whate birds, resting in vast numbers on the sea. It is remarkable that, however rough the sea may be at the time, yet where the birds rest there is not a ripple to disturb them. This must be caused by oil, but whether it is purposely deposited by the birds with the intention quieting the water, or whether they do so

-A truly singular method of preserving historical ruins, says the London Truth, has been discovered in Ireland. On the Case Hill, near Belfast, there was a short time ago an ancient castle. In order to protect its ruins from the rav-ages of time and of passing vandals, some local antiquarians determined to surround it with a wall, and employed a contractor to execute the work. The wail was finished in due course, but when the antiquarians came o admire the castle it was gone. The contractor had

sed the ruins for building material, and not a stone of -At the sixteenth annual Congress of English Collegrationists, held at Wardwick, Darby, last June, 1,242 societies were represented, with a member-£27,805,054. Many societies were unrepresented. The growth of collectation in England is well illustrated by the figures in a table prepared by H. R. Bailey, Secretary of the Cooperative Board. In 1863 there were 450 ocieties, 91,500 members, £2,300,000 sales; in 1986 these

had increased to 867, 148,580, and £3,370,000; in 1874 to 1,020, 411,250, and £16,350,000; and in 1883 to 1,242,008,-000, and £27,865,000. -Were Mr. Under Secretary Burke, who was, with Lord Frederick Cavendish, murdered in the Phoenix Park, now living, to him would belong the baronetcy of the Burkes of Glynek, which has just descended to his brother, Col. Burke, by the death of Sir John Burke, the last of the direct line. The family o circumstances some years since, and the Glynak estates became the property of strangers. The late Under Secretary had a good estate, however, in his own right

the revenues of which he never touched, but applied wholly to his mother and sisters. -The Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Regatta was held off Southeen beach, England, a few days uco. For an "all comers" "race fourteen boats started Thirteen of these were manned either by men-of-war's men or dockward laborers. The prize was won by a boat of an American man-of-war which was lying in Southampton Water. The only boat that could come near the Uncle Sam was one manned by "shovellers." The fact Uncle Sam was one manned by "shovellers." The fact that at the headquarters of the British navy a Vankee ship strayed into the neighborhood and one of her bouts beat thirteen others, representatives of British skill and prowess, rather disgusts the Britishers, who ask : " Does

-The Lancet calls attention to the fact -in speaking of beer drinking and heart disease-that statenents are made to the effect that the average weight of the heart in men is greater in Munich than elsewhere. The result of 1,000 autopsies appears to have created a bellef among the observers that "the habitual con sumption of beer in large quantities tends to enlarge the heart by the direct action of alcohol on its tissues, by the increase of the amount of fluids in the body, and by the belief that the nutritive ingredients of the beer are easily assimilated." It is stated as an interesting fact that in 1882 the average amount of beer consumed by each person in Germany ranged in different districts from 54 to 166 litres. In Bavaria it reached 233 litres, and in Munich 432. The litre is a little less than an Eng lish quart.

—A lady was arraigned before Judge Chitty in London the other day to allower a charge of having sent to one of the juntur clerks in Chambers at letter enclosing a check and conveying promise of a sum of £100 for such junior clerk and £1,000 or £1,200 for the chief clerk, or a percentage in consideration of a cause in which she was interested being expedited. Th lady, in answer to the Judge's questions, said she did not think she had done anything wrong. She wished to pay something for the trouble she was siving the clerks. It was, she had found a very troublesome thing to get her case heard, and she was anxious to have a case which had been worrying her for seven years finally settled. She was willing to give £4,000 to have it settled. She however, promised not to repeat any offence she had been guilty of and apologized to the Court. The indge said that the offence was plainly bribery. It was a most serious case, but, taking circumstances into account, especially the offender's sex, he would, on this ceasion, accept, with some heritation, her apology His Lordship then handed back the check to the lady and severely reprimented her, adding that, in the event of her being guitty of such an offence again, he would doubtless commit her to prison. THE SONG OF THE SEASON.

> Gayly the candidate Seeketh the har.
> Where thirsty criticas
> Throng from after
> Single "In search of thee
> hither we come.
> Cambiatte candidate,
> Set up the rum."

Hark! 'tis the cand date

Calls them by name; Up to the paraget Swiftly flee come. And suit his some a heard All though the due. "Thise times it a zon me, see this thuppagin!"